JOB IS NOT FOR STEELE

LEGALLY OUSTED AS COUNTY COMMISSIONER OF MULTNOMAH.

This Is the Decision of the Supreme Court—Two Other Cases Decided.

SALEM, Or., July 8.—The Supreme Court today handed down an opinion affirming the decision of the Circuit Court for Multnomah County, in the County Commissioners' case. This decision sustains the law of 1901, which ousts County Commissioner Steele from office and restores County Judge Cake to membership in the County Board of Commissioners. The decision in the lower court was rendered by Judges Frazer, George, Sears and Cleland, who rendered a written opinion. The opinion of the Supreme Court is written by Justice Wolverton, who states the facts in the case as follows:

"Prior to 1898, the court, sitting for the transaction of county business in Multnomah County, consisted of the County Judge and two Commissioners. In that year an act was passed providing for a separate board of three Commissioners, consisting of the two incumbents and the third to be appointed by the Governor until the next election, the entire board to be elective, and the term of its members to be four years. Mr. Steele, the defendant, and Mr. Holbrook were the incumbents, Steele having been elected in June, 1898, to a term of four years. Mr. Smith was appointed under the act as a third member of the board; but in June, 1900, William Showers and J. G. Mack were elected and superseded Holbrook and Smith. The Legislative Assembly, at its last biennial session, adopted an act to repeal an act entitled "an act to provide for a separate board for the transaction of county business in the County of Multnomah," . . . and to provide for the appointment of two Commissioners to sit with the County Judge of Multnomah County for the transaction of county business, and to define the duties of the County Court of Multnomah County for the transaction of county business.' It contains an emergency clause, and was filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 1, 1901. Section 1 repeals the former act in toto; section 2 provides 'that within 10 days after the taking effect of this act the power and authority of the County Court of Multnomah County for the transaction of county business shall be vested in and shall be exercised by the County Judge of Multnomah County, and William Showers and J. G. Mack, as Commissioners, who shall sit with the County Judge of Multnomah County for the transaction of county business; and that J. G. Mack shall serve as Commissioner until the next general election, and until his successor is elected and qualified; and that at the general election in 1902, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a County Commissioner to sit with the County Judge of Multnomah County for the transaction of county business; and at the general election in 1904, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a Commissioner, to sit with the County Judge of Multnomah County for the transaction of county business.' Section 5 provides 'that the said County Court, as hereby constructed, shall succeed and take the place of the present Board of County Commissioners of Multnomah County for the transaction of county business, and said Board of County Commissioners of Multnomah County, as created by the act of 1898, and approved October 15, 1898, is, and each of said board are, hereby relieved, from and after the taking effect of this act, of all the duties, responsibilities and authorities in reespect to the transaction of county business.' Mr. Steele refused to relinquish the office, asserting that he is the rightful incumbent, notwithstanding the act of 1901, and this proceeding by quo warranto was instituted to oust him therefrom. The judgment of the court below being adverse to the defendant, he has prosecuted an appeal to this court."

Justice Wolverton then says:

"It is provided by the state constitution, article 7, section 11, that 'there shall be elected in each county, for the term of four years, a County Judge, who shall hold the County Court at times to be regulated by law.' Section 12 provides that 'the County Court shall have the jurisdiction pertaining to Probate Courts and Boards of County Commissioners, and such other powers and duties and such civil jurisdiction, not exceeding the amount or value of $500, and such criminal jurisdiction, not extending to death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, as may be prescribed by law. But the Legislative Assembly may provide for the election of two Commissioners, to sit with the County Judge while transacting county business in any or all the counties, or may provide a separate board for transacting such business.'

"A contention for defendant is that when the Legislature of 1898 provided for the election of a separate Board of Commissioners, it exhausted its power upon the subject, and could not thereafter change the construction of the tribunal for the transaction of county business; but such is clearly not the intendment of the constitution. The County Judge, who is authorized to hold the County Court, has been given in the exercise of that authority jurisdiction pertaining to Boards of County Commissioners, and the Legislature may, if it is deemed expedient, leave the important function of transacting county business entirely with that functionary. But it may provide for the election of two Commissioners to sit with the County Judge in any or all of the counties, who would thereby share his responsibility, or it may provide a separate board for the transaction of such business. Thus the Legislature is given the discretionary power of providing any one of three differently constituted tribunals for the transaction of county business, for one or more of the counties, without regard to uniformity of operation throughout the state. There is no limitation upon the power. The Legislature is dependent for its exercise upon no condition or event, and there is no intention anywhere manifest of so circumscribing or restricting its ordinary power, that when it has once acted in the premises it may not act again, even to the undoing of that which it has formerly established. The discretion is absolute and wholly unfettered, and hence we conclude that the Legislature may exercise it at any time with respect to any county by adopting any one of the three methods that it may in its wisdom deem the exigencies of the case demand.

"It is further insisted that whether the County Judge alone is permitted to act and exercise the jurisdiction or two Commissioners are provided to act with him, or a separate board is established, the tribunal is at all events the same, although differently constructed, because the duties and functions are identical, which, it is urged, is the test of identity of the tribunal itself, and that the act of 1901 is tantamount to his removal from office, which the Legislature was without adequate authority to do, the office being elective. The respondent combats the idea of the identity of the tribunal, howsoever constructed. But it does not seem to us that it can make any difference in the present case what may be the nature of the tribunal in that regard. The Legislature is authorized to provide either one of the three and to change the structure at will from that of the County Judge alone to one composed of the Judge and two Commissioners, or to that of a separate board, and vice versa, to suit its notions of the exigencies of the case, and with this goes the power to provide for the requisite number of Commissioners, as well as so to dispose of those in office according as the nature of the tribunal selected may demand, and if there is an excess of incumbents, to remove such as are not required. Were the constitution a grant of powers, it would carry with it such implied powers as are necessary and proper to subserve and carry into effect the purposes of the grant. To quote from the celebrated opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in McCulloch vs. Maryland, 4 Wheat. 316, 'the powers of the Government are limited, and its limits are not to be transcended. But the sound construction of the constitution must allow to the National Legislature that discretion with respect to the means by which the powers it confers are to be carried into execution which will enable that body to perform the high duties assigned to it in the manner most beneficial to the people. Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are Constitutional.' If this be so, as it respects a grant of powers, with how much stronger reason does it apply to a constitution which is not a grant, but a limitation, where the residuum of power is retained by the people, to be exercised through the Legislature, except as limited and circumscribed by that instrument. 'The people, in framing the constitution,' says Chief Justice Denio, speaking of a state constitution, 'committed to the Legislature the whole law-making power of the state which they did not expressly or impliedly withhold. Plenary power in the Legislature for all purposes of civil government is the rule. A prohibition to exercise a particular power is an exception. . . .

"'The frame of the Government, the grant of legislative power itself, the organization of the executive authority, the erection of the principal courts of justice, create implied limitations upon the law-making authority as strong as though a negative was expressed in each instance; but independently of these restraints, express or implied, every subject within the scope of civil government is liable to be dealt with by the Legislature.' People vs. Draper, 15th New York, 532, 543.

"The Legislature, therefore, having been authorized, at its discretion, to adopt any one of these differently constructed tribunals for the transaction of the county business, and to change the same and substitute another at its will, has the requisite power to so dispose of the incumbents in office as to perfectly effectuate the change. Mr. Steele was relieved from office by the act presumably because there was an excess of incumbents, and it became necessary in the reconstruction of the tribunal. The authority to do this springs out of the power to reconstruct. With the regularity of the tenure of Mack and Showers we have nothing to do, nor can we assume to probe the motives of the Legislative Assembly in relieving Mr. Steele and reinvesting the County Judge with his former jurisdiction. This latter is a matter wholly within Legislative discretion, and the courts are precluded from inquiry or interference therewith. Although the office of County Commissioner is one mentioned in the constitution, it is not such an office that the Legislature may not shorten or enlarge the term or even abolish it in the process of changing the construction of the tribunal for the transaction of county business. State ex rel. Circuit Attorney vs. Hermann, 11th Missouri App. 43; Perkins vs. Corbin, 45th Alabama, 103; Reals vs. Smith, 56th Pacific, 690.

"There is another contention that the subject of Mr. Steele's removal from office is not embraced in the title of the act, and still another, that the act, by its terms, does not take effect upon the authority of the Legislature. Answering the first of these, it is apparent from what has been said that the relieving of Steele from office was germane to the purpose of the act, and hence was embraced in the titl. As it pertains to the latter, the effect of the legislation was to repeal the prior act, and the act of 1901 took effect concurrently with such repeal, and the power and authority of the newly constructed board vested immediately, and it might have entered at once upon the exercise thereof.

"These considerations are in affirmance of the judgment, and an order will be entered accordingly."

OTHER DECISIONS.

Indian Marderers Turned Loose for Want of Jurisdiction.

SALEM, Or., July 8.—In addition to the Steele case the Supreme Court today handed down the following decisions:

State of Oregon, respondent, vs. Columbia George, jointly indicted with Toy Toy, appellants, from Umatilla County, W. R. Ellis, Judge; reversed. Opinion by Justice Wolverton.

The defendant was separately tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, committed on the United States Indian reservation in Umatilla County, and this appeal is from the judgment rendered in pursuance thereof. Both defendants are Indians of the Umatilla tribe, allottees of the reservation lands, and resided thereon at the time of the commission of the offense. The deceased, known as Anna Edna, was an Indian woman, and, although an allottee, she did not live at the time upon her own allotment, but upon that of another Indian woman.

The defendant challenged the jurisdiction of the court to try the cause, upon the ground that the general Government has jurisdiction thereof, to the exclusion of the state courts. "Under the view we entertain of this proposition," says the Supreme Court, "it is unnecessary to examine any other question brought up by the record. There is a grave responsibility imposed upon every court to be very sure that it is the law that condemns and not the court, except as the correct and impartial instrumentality of the law, and in no case is this humane principle so impressively discovered to the understanding as where the life of a human being is suspended in the balance, whether the subject be of high or low degree, yet if the law condemn, its judgment should be certain so as to insure respect and an obedient observance of its behests."

The opinion quotes section 9 of the act of March 3, 1885, Supplement to the Revised Statutes, vol. 1, chs. 431, 482, and also sections 2145 and 2146 of title 28, revised statutes, pertaining to the jurisdiction of cases of this kind. After quoting at length from various authorities construing these laws, the opinion says:

"It is very clear, therefore, from the policy of the general Government and its acts, and the interpretation thereof by the courts, both state and National, that the Federal courts have jurisdiction of the crime of murder committed by one Indian against another upon an Indian reservation, although within state boundaries, to the exclusion of the state courts. While this is true, it is also true, the state having been admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the other states without exclusion of jurisdiction as to crimes committed on Indian reservations, other than those by Indians against Indians, that the courts are vested with jurisdiction to try and punish such crimes to the exclusion of Federal courts."

It was contended that the defendant and the murdered woman were not tribal Indians at the time of the commission of the crime charged, because they were allottees under a special act of Congress, and a subsequent act extended to them citizenship with all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. The court holds, upon this point that citizenship, such as is extended under the Dawes act, to Indian allottees, is neither inconsistent nor incompatible with the status of a tribal Indian, and that the Government did not thereby relinquish guardianship.

The order of the Supreme Court is that since the state courts did not have jurisdiction of this case, the case be remanded to the Circuit Court with instructions to release the defendant.

The case of the State vs. Toy Toy, the other Indian charged with the same murder, is also reversed upon the same grounds, and the defendant ordered discharged.

The Indians in question are now in the county jail at Pendleton. Whether they can now be tried and punished by a Federal court, is to be determined.

In the case of the Pacific Livestock Company, appellant, vs James Gentry, respondent, from Malheur County, M. D. Clifford, Judge, the court, by Moore, Justice, rendered an opinion adhering to the former opinion deciding the case on appeal.

Similar action was taken in the case of the Farmers' and Traders' National Bank, of La Grande, appellant, vs. William Wordell, respondent, from Union County, Robert Eakin, Judge, the opinion being written by Justice Moore.

Petitions for Rehearing Denied.

Petitions for rehearing were denied in the following cases: George vs. Nowlan, Cox vs. Bernard, Crown Point Gold Mining Company vs. Crismon, House vs. West, Brown vs. Whittington and Davis vs. Horby.

In the case of James R. Smith, respondent, vs. M. W. Wilkins, appellant, the decree was modified as to costs, neither party to recover costs or disbursements. In Municipal Security Company, appellant, vs. Baker County, respondent, appellant was allowed 30 days' additional time to file petition for rehearing.

Damage Claim Disallowed.

OREGON CITY, July 8.—The County Board of Commissioners today disallowed the claim of Charles Harnock for $1000 damages on account of a runaway and injuries alleged to have been received on account of a defective culvert on the county road between Canby and Macksburg, March 10. The claimant suffered a broken leg on account of the accident.

Boy Rider Terribly Injured.

JUNCTION CITY, Or., July 8.—Cary, aged 7, son of John Strom, a prominent farmer living one mile southeast of town, was thrown from a horse this evening, sustaining a frightful fracture of the skull, and one leg was broken between the knee and hip.

Sentenced to Penitentiary.

SALEM, July 8.—E. T. Bell was today sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for horse stealing, and Peter Lafferty was given the same sentence for stealing groceries at St. Louis, Marion County.

Self-Sufficient Reformers.

New York Evening Post.

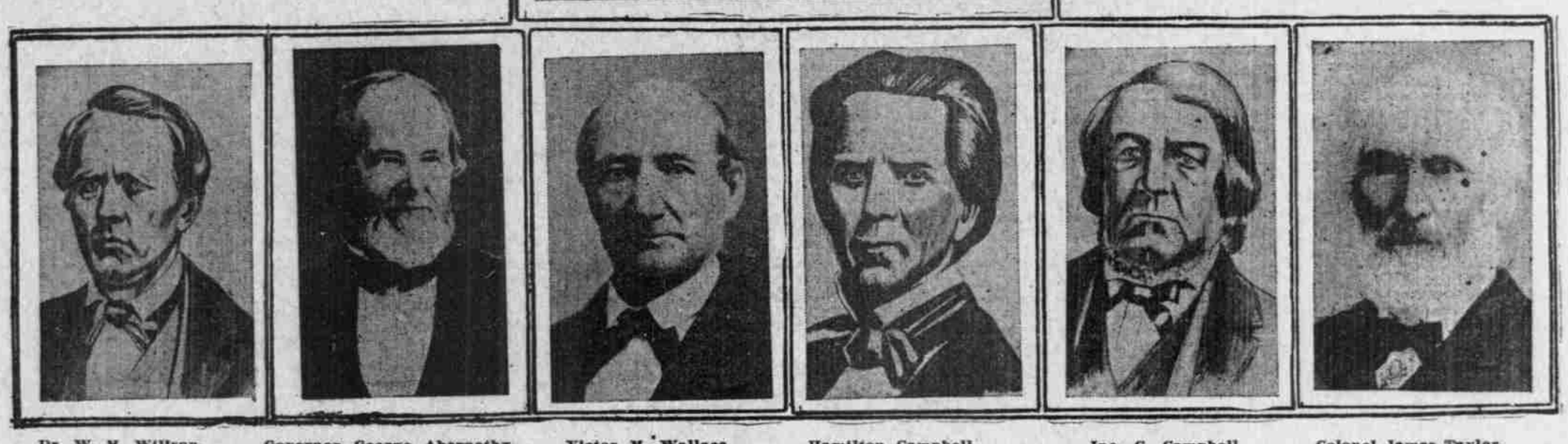
It has been a frequent weakness of reform movements in this city that there has been about them a certain air of condescension, as one class stooping to uplift another. Too often it has proved impossible to break down the barriers of misunderstanding, of distrust, of resentment and of pride between those who were able and willing to help and those in need of help. The result has been failure and frequently increased resentment and misunderstanding.

Sale of Maryland Breweries.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—The property of the Maryland Brewing Company was sold at public auction here today to the Gottlieb-Strauss-Bauernschmidt Company for $3,500,000. The sale was made by the receivers of the company under an order of court issued in proceedings to foreclose a mortgage. Sixteen breweries are involved in the transaction.

OREGON'S FIRST MONEY.

Pioneer Coins and the Men Who Made Them.



Dr. W. H. Willson. Governor George Abernethy. Victor M. Wallace. Hamilton Campbell. Jno. G. Campbell. Colonel James Taylor.

Accompanying are the portraits of the men who were chiefly concerned in the making of Oregon's pioneer money, a view of the old mint at Oregon City, and facsimiles of the Beaver coins. A description of the coins and an account of how they came to be made was published in a recent issue, the author being Mr. F. H. Saylor, who has made a deep study of the subject, and who gave a very interesting description of other pioneer circulating mediums on the Pacific Coast. All of the men whose portraits are herewith published are dead, and the old mint has been torn down. The article aroused much interest among pioneers throughout the state, many of whom remember the men who made the money, and have had some of it in their possession. The coins from which the pictures were made were kindly loaned by G. E. Withington, cashier of the First National Bank, and W. V. Spencer. A five-dollar piece of the Beaver money is on exhibition in the rooms of the Oregon Historical Society, in the City Hall. A few pieces of the money are in possession of the Ladd estate.

SCIENCE AND THE SCHOOLS

Mr. Smith Says It Is Employed for an Unworthy Purpose.

FORT CLATSOP, Or., July 5.—(To the Editor.)—The foundations are now being laid for one of the most stupendous grafts ever inflicted upon any people. In times gone by the Devil—meaning the spirit of evil—did his work under the cloak of religion; now he is working under the cloak of science, that having become more popular than religion. Under this latter cloak and through the good intentioned influence of our greatest scientists, one of the greatest and most humiliating thefts of modern times has been perpetrated in the timber steal that has taken place in the past few years.

Frank Leslie's March number contains the opening chapter to another more villainous attempt to "work" the people through their children. Parents will do almost anything, will go to any expense, to better the condition of their children, and they therefore become an easy prey to the malicious designs of greed. The title of this chapter is "Scientific Child Study." They claim that they have examined 7000 children in Chicago with the astonishing result that shows that boys and girls practically grow with the same rapidity and are of about equal strength until they get to be 12 to 14 years old. Then the boys begin to leave the girls behind in growth and strength of both body and mind. They have found that a "serious difference exists between girls and boys in mental capacity after 12 years of age. This is so great that it may lead eventually to the abandonment of the education of the sexes together." How does that tally with the graduates of the Portland High School, there being over 2 to 1 in favor of the girls in 75 graduates. Professor Lambroso has made the astonishing discovery that the perfect man physically is more likely to be the perfect man morally, and this conclusion has been sustained by the examination of 7000 children in Chicago. They have also found that the best-developed child all around makes the best student on an average. Also that great care should be taken in grading, for, as a rule, the taller pupils are the better in their studies; in fact, they have made the great discovery that every observing person already knows that boys are boys and girls are girls, and, that, after a given age, the boys outgrow the girls and physically are stronger than girls. They have also made the discovery that, other things being equal, a well child can do more work mentally and physically than a sick child, but not one suggestion have they offered or plan devised to keep them well; neither have they criticised the irrational methods pursued in the schools that break children's health, stunt their growth, impair their hearing and ruin their eyes, and what is still worse, blind and stupefy their mental activities. They sum up thus, "that the strongest child physically, morally and mentally is the smartest and best and strongest, except where exceptions occur." This is a little shorter than their first conclusion, but it is all there.

"Secondly, these investigations confirm the theory that morals are very largely governed by physical conditions. They prove that women—or at least girls—are much slower in physical development than men or boys are, and, therefore, present a strong argument against co-education. Certainly these results justify this extraordinary investigation."

Around these wonderful investigations they have woven a beautiful wreath and labeled it "science." The instruments by which they have arrived at these startling facts are some eight or nine besides the doctor. These instruments are all graded to the metric system of weights and measures, and this report is to be given in that language. Now if the people permit themselves to be "hoodwinked" by this pretended scientific investigation and adopt the recommendations of these philanthropists this is what will follow: First, every school in the city must have a doctor. Second, it must have these eight or nine machines. This will provide places for the doctors that are always surrounded and protected by legal fences. The making of these machines will furnish lucrative employment for much capital and the people will foot the bills. Their being scaled to the metric system is the point to the entering wedge that is to destroy our present system of weights and measures, and substitute the "scientific" method. This will necessitate the reprinting of all text-books referring to weights and measures and the remaking of all instruments used in our present weights and measures system, for there is absolutely nothing in common between the two systems. This will furnish a vast field for the profitable investment of capital and the people will have to foot the bills.

In addition to this the American people will find themselves "up against it" in dead earnest. The will find themselves de-educated, utterly at sea, not only as to terms, but as to distances and quantities. The whole United States is platted and stereotyped, not only in fact as to measurements, but also in the minds of the people. It is platted on the brain in the mind. The same is true of weights and of liquid and dry measure. What the individual sees are inches, feet, yards, acres, miles, etc., and you can't dislodge them and substitute something different, but there is great danger that it will be seriously attempted; it is now seriously attempted, and it will be done unless the people bestir themselves. I find that the word science dazzles the eye and intoxicates the reason of even the humblest, so that the grafter seems to have no difficulty in walking away with his prize. The professors and book people and capitalists that are hot after this thing have adopted the tactics of "mum" and secrecy to accomplish their end. It is their only show for success. No other class of people wants or demands the change. Its advocates dare not openly discuss it. I know that many worthy scientists and others favor the change from the highest motives, but they do not take into account the very great difficulty in working over 76,000,000 of men and the clash in business transactions that would follow.

Men devoted to scientific research are often the easiest class worked by the grafter of all others. It was through them that the great timber steal was perpetrated. They worked for what they thought was the good of the people, but they did not see it to its profoundest depths.

Some two or three weeks after Congress adjourned last March the papers had a dispatch announcing the establishment by Congress of a "Standardizing Bureau," appropriating $250,000 therefor, and also stated that President Stratton, of the Chicago University, had resigned his position to take the chairmanship of this bureau. This was the first that the people knew of it. It was not discussed in either house, or if so, it was not reported. These are the methods pursued.

There is something very dangerous about questions that will not bear open discussion before the people. No criticism that has ever been made on our school books or methods has ever been answered by the school management in any part of the United States. So noted a personage as Mrs. General Lew Wallace something over two years ago had a very able and just criticism in the Ladies' Home Journal and indorsed by the editor, on school books and methods, and it passed as a shadow, unnoticed, unheeded. There is abundant cause for the people to think seriously over the efforts that are being put forth to exploit our great public school system for the money there is in it. There may be such a thing as an inquisition against our little ones.

Among the instruments used in the Chicago inquiry is one to test the powers of endurance of a child, called the ergograph. A little bench four or five inches high is fastened to one end and on top of a long table. The child is seated on a high stool with its right arm resting on the little bench, to which it is strapped, to prevent his moving it. At the other end of the table is a pulley attached to the table, over which a cord passes, and to the end of which is fastened a weight that is 7 per cent of the weight of the body. If the child weighs 100 pounds the weight would be seven pounds. The other end of the cord is attached by a device to the end of the child's middle finger. All is now ready. The child is required to close the finger if possible, raising the weight each time every two seconds for 90 seconds. To the cord is attached a pencil that registers the completeness of the effort. This they call "the test of the powers of endurance." A more senseless and monstrous device was never invented. The inventor and user of such a machine has written himself down a cruel ass, and ought to be compelled to use it till he could not move his finger longer, and be given 90 days in some dungeon. But one set of muscles, that running to the big finger, the flexors, is brought into play. No other part of the body performs any office in the "test of endurance," and yet this is science to the extent of perhaps $10. These machines of various use are crawling into our public schools day by day, and the people foot the bills, and do with less coffee and fewer pounds of bread. The children have crippled eyes, due to unscientific floods of light beating upon one side of the face, and the constant and inhuman use of lead pencils and white tablet paper for 10 months in the year, and not one word said or a thing done to remedy the evil in all the alleged scientific research of the graft. The "ergograph" and the other worthless trash are in scientific demand. It is time the American people were doing some serious thinking of their own. Character and individuality are being eliminated from our youth with fearful rapidity.

It is not through a desire to be faultfinding that this article is written. The results obtained from this pretended scientific investigation are entirely inadequate for the apparent effort put forth, and nothing is gained beyond what the most ordinary teacher ought to see and know. The machinery employed occupies altogether too prominent a position. The foundations are being laid in the shadow to bring about the separate education of the sexes on absolutely false grounds—the weakness, physically and mentally, of girls, as compared with boys.

There is not a school in the land but what proves this to be false as to mental capacity. There is money in the proposition some place, or an attempt to invade and overthrow an old American custom.

True science is a beautiful thing. It is a knowledge of the laws and principles that govern all creation. In its machinery there is not a cog lacking. In it there is not a false proposition. It makes a beautiful cloak for the mercenary masquerader, and poor, weak humanity is dazzled by it, and pays the bills, and sometimes fearful bills they are.

W. HAMPTON SMITH.

A MORNING BLESSING.

Malt Breakfast Food

For Weak and Overtaxed Stomachs in Summer Time

Sir William Roberts, M. D., F. R. S., pick out of the 400 of all styles. During Values," says: "Not a few of those who bear a large and vigorous part in the world's work, and may perhaps reach a green old age, are plagued half their days with dyspeptic troubles." The use of Malt Breakfast Food each morning speedily brings all the comforts and blessings of perfect digestion and robust health. Malt Breakfast Food keeps up a full supply of energy in the hot weather when you most need it. Your grocer sells Malt Breakfast Food.

The Fourth at the Pole.

Chicago Tribune.

POLARIA, July 4.—(Wireless Special.)—This has been an exciting day. The Polarians caught the true American patriotic spirit, and as a result there is hardly a family that hasn't one or more disabled members. It is impossible to give a complete list of the killed and injured, though I note a few of the disasters:

Juk Wulluk, son of Buk Wulluk; toy pistol; left eye gone; will recover.

Dak Maklak, fisherman; picked up a slow-burning cannon cracker; both arms and head blown off; condition serious.

Mik Niknak, Alderman; hit in the eye with rocket; will lose it.

Juliuk Melican, fisherman; held a cannon cracker between his teeth; head and upper part of body blown off; may die.

In addition, more than half of the houses were set afire, and the property loss is something enormous—for Polaria.

In spite of all this, the Polarians are tickled to death with the Fourth of July idea, and promise to have a bigger blow-out next year. They are a very simple people.

ANANIAS F. DUBBE.

Pearson Suit Goes to Jury.

ST. PAUL, July 8.—The case of H. W. Pearson against the Great Northern Railway Company, an action brought to recover $1,500,000 for services in discovering and locating coal areas in Washington and Montana, went to the jury late this afternoon. The trial of the case commenced three weeks ago.

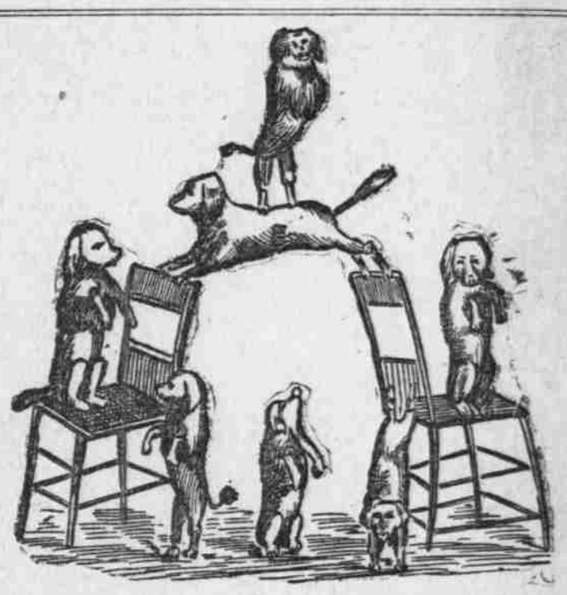
BAIRD-CLINTON SHOWS

ONE WEEK, JULY 8

TWENTY-SECOND AND SAVIER STREETS

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY—2 and 8 P. M.

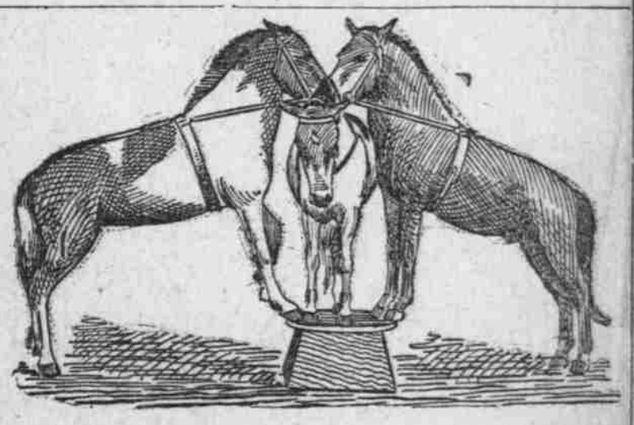
DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7 P. M.



DOG AND PONY SHOW AND CIRCUS COMBINED

The Best Music. The Best Performances. The Best Material. The Best Order.

The Greatest Acrobats, Greatest Gymnasts Greatest Aerialists, Greatest Funambulists



ADMISSION ..... 10 AND 20 CENTS

Gray?

The color of seventy years in your hair? Perhaps you are seventy, and you like your gray hair! If not, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. In less than a month your gray hair will be rich and dark.

At druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

DO YOU KNOW THAT THERE IS SCIENCE IN NEATNESS? BE WISE AND USE

SAPOLIO